

REMARKS

In the September 9, 2005 Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 13, 15-17 and 22 as anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) by Dietz (U.S. Patent No. 2,293,597). The Examiner rejected claim 20 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Dietz. The Examiner rejected claim 18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Dietz in view of Morton (U.S. Patent No. 3,883,731) and claim 19 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Dietz in view of Colbert (U.S. Patent No. 2,390,424). The Examiner allowed claims 1-12 and indicated that claims 14 and 21 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form. Applicant thanks the Examiner for the recognition of allowable subject matter.

The present invention relates to reflectors for adapting LEDs for use in traditional lighting system applications. A well defined beam is necessary for traditional lighting system applications such as obstruction lighting, including FAA lights L864, L810 and L865, marine navigational light and landscape lighting. LED light sources in the prior art have reflectors designed much like reflectors for traditional lighting sources. These reflectors have rotational symmetry and thus cannot focus the light of the LED in order to satisfy the above mentioned applications. The present invention discloses reflectors and reflector arrangements for traditional lighting system applications using LEDs.

The Examiner rejected claim 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Dietz. In particular, the Examiner stated that Dietz disclosed a “top and bottom reflecting angled and curved surface 12.” First, it should be noted that Dietz’s top and bottom reflecting surfaces 12 are only mirrored layers formed on the semi-cylindrical body 10, and are therefore not distinct geometrically from the body 10. Second, and more significantly, the top and bottom reflecting surfaces 12 clearly do not “reflect light emitted from the light source in a substantially horizontal plane” as required by claim 13. This planar emission limitation is central to the effective

function of the invention, and is completely undisclosed by Dietz. Dietz only states that the purpose of mirror surfaces 12 is to “reflect light toward the channel 11.” (Page 2, Lines 2-3).

Moreover, Dietz’s invention can not by its very nature function as a reflector for emitting light in a substantially horizontal plane (i.e, a non-imaging device), as Dietz’s invention is a magnifying device (or an imaging device). This is not a mere semantic difference. Imaging systems use point-to-point mapping to form an image whereas non-imaging systems attempt to scatter light into defined boundaries with no “image” of the light source.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that claim 13 is not anticipated by Dietz and is in condition for allowance. It is respectfully submitted that claims 15-20 are allowable for at least the same reasons presented above with respect to claim 13 by virtue of there dependence upon claim 13.

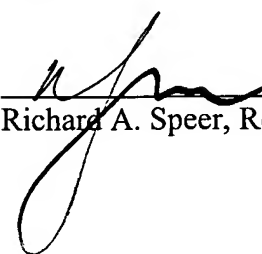
The Examiner also rejected claim 22 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Dietz. The differences between the Dietz invention and claim 13 presented above are equally applicable to traverse the rejection of claim 22. However, claim 22 contains another limitation not present in claim 13, that the top and bottom reflecting surfaces “reflect light emitted from the light source in a substantially horizontal plane *out of the front surface.*” (emphasis added) As was noted above, the mirror surfaces 12 of Dietz are only a reflective surface on the body 10. A reflecting surface can not be considered to reflect “out of” itself. It is therefore respectfully submitted that claim 22 is in condition for allowance.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that the pending claims (1-22) are in condition for allowance and requests that the Examiner issue a notice of allowance in the above-identified application. The Office is authorized to charge all fees, if any, associated with this Amendment to Deposit Account No. 13-0019.

Respectfully submitted,

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